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ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1970 report summarizes the program findings relative to Lincoln County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of the economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 2 supervisors, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 12 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Lincoln County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of the area's relationship to the western United States, recreation areas, general description of the area, socioeconomic factors, historical notes, population, agriculture, natural resources, government and tax structure, nonagricultural industries, employment distribution, the labor force, human resources, occupational groups, and the methodology employed in the study. Three figures, 9 tables, and a 9-item bibliography are included. (MJB)

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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

LINCOLN COUNTY

COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY

RC 005511

STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

ROSS MORGAN, ADMINISTRATOR

PREPARED BY
OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ELDON CONE, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
CLIFFORD INGHAM, SUPERVISOR OF SCSP

JULY 1970

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AREA RELATIONSHIP TO WESTERN UNITED STATES

All travel times shown on the map to the right are for travel over the most direct highway route from Newport, Oregon.

U.S. Highway 101, one of the world's most scenic highways, traverses Lincoln County from north to south. U.S. Highway 20 bisects the county and leads to the central and upper Willamette valleys, providing access to Interstate 5 and the States of Washington and California. State Highway 18 in the extreme north of the county leads to Portland and the lower Willamette valley, while State Highway 34 in the south connects with U.S. 20 at Philomath. While all of these roads are excellent all-weather paved routes, their two-lane width and many curves make them more suitable for leisurely driving than for high speed transport. Speeds throughout the county average approximately 50 miles per hour.

Air passengers requiring commercial planes would have to go to Eugene, Salem, or Portland, since the county's major airport is in Newport and limited to private planes. No passenger service is available by sea.

INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon State Employment Service is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent Employment Service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

(a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.

(b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.

(c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.

(d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.

(e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon State Employment Service under the authorization of, and with funds provided by the United States Training and Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the program findings with relation to Lincoln County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of four months by a Mobile Team comprised of two supervisors, one counselor, one labor area analyst, and twelve temporary personnel hired in Lincoln County expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

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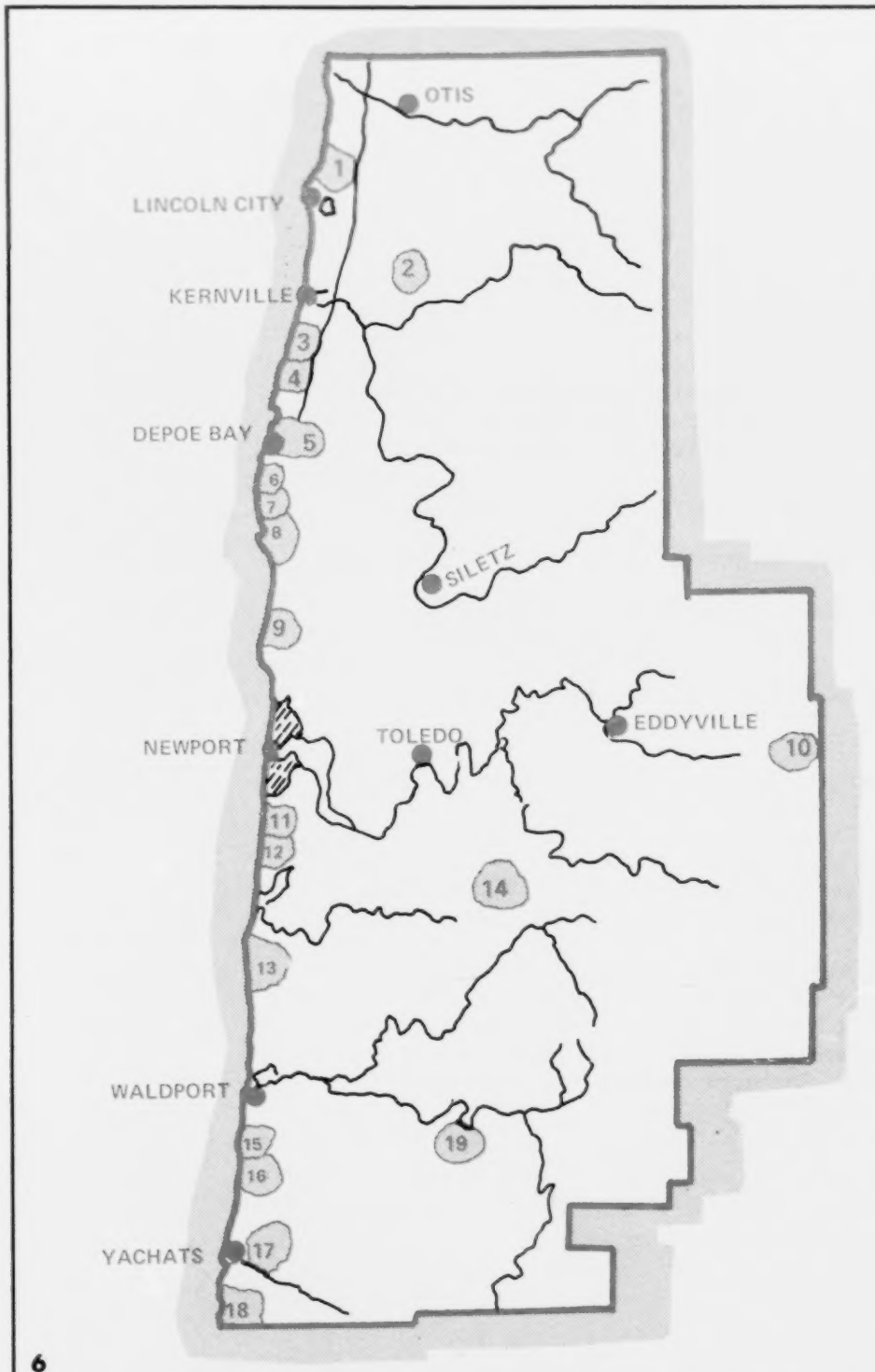

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2. NORTH CREEK
3. FOGARTY CREEK
4. BOILER BAY
5. DEPOE BAY
6. ROCKY CREEK
7. OTTER CREST
8. DEVILS PUNCHBOWL
9. BEVERLY BEACH
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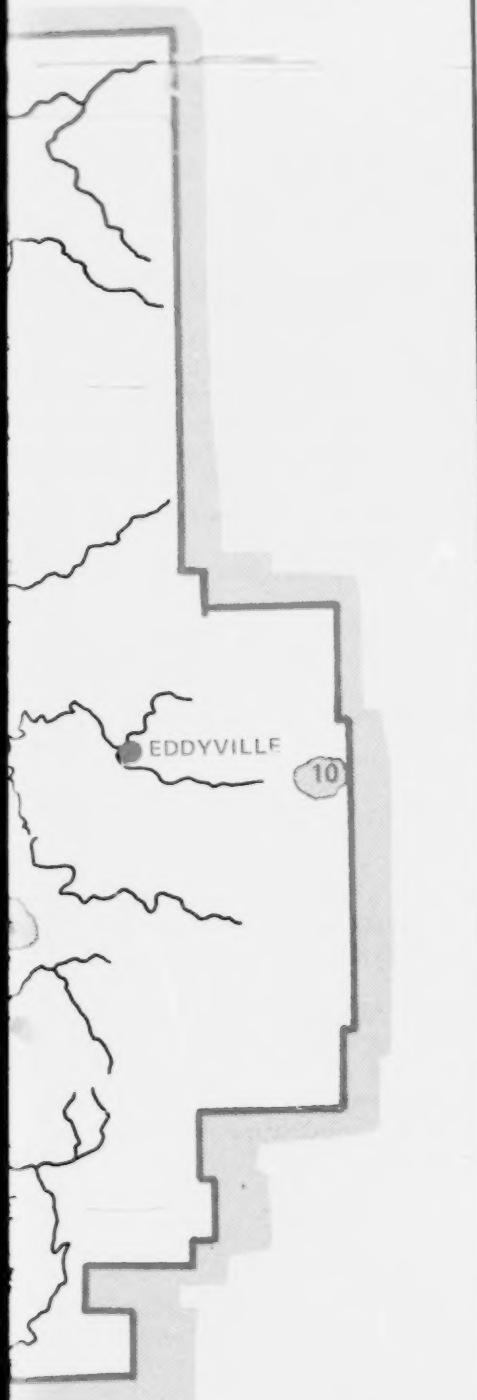
19. ALSEA RIVER



LINCOLN COUNTY RECREATION AREAS

Since its earliest history, Lincoln County's sixty miles of scenic coast line has lured vacationers and many families return year after year to spend their vacations in the many beach towns and parks.

In 1965, the communities of Oceanlake, Delake, Nelscott, Taft and Cutler City consolidated to form a new town called Lincoln City. The entire strip of coast adjacent to Lincoln City is called the "20 Miracle Miles" and during the peak of the summer season the population increases to around 15,000. Since the total population of Lincoln County is only 25,000, this is indicative of the popularity of the county's beaches.

Lincoln County has many public parks and overnight camping places, some of which are listed below. The numbers refer to locations on the map to the left.

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1. DEVILS LAKE AREA
2. NORTH CREEK
3. FOGARTY CREEK
4. BOILER BAY
5. DEPOE BAY
6. ROCKY CREEK
7. OTTER CREST
8. DEVILS PUNCHBOWL
9. BEVERLY BEACH
10. ELLMAKER
11. LOST CREEK
12. ONA BEACH
13. SEAL ROCK
14. BIG ELK
15. BEACHSIDE
16. TILLICUM BEACH
17. YACHATS
18. CAPE PERPETUA
19. ALSEA RIVER

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
LINCOLN COUNTY
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Lincoln County lies on the Oregon Coast about three-quarters of the distance from the California border to the south boundary of the State of Washington. It covers an area of 998 square miles and extends from the crest of the Coast Range to the ocean, ranging from sea level to 4,000 feet in elevation. The county has a coast line of about 60 miles in length and varies from 15 to 25 miles in width. It is bounded on the north by Tillamook County, on the east by Polk and Benton Counties and on the south by Lane County.

Newport, the county seat, is 83 miles from Salem, 94 miles from Eugene, 114 miles from Portland, 135 miles from Astoria, and 212 miles north of the California border.

CLIMATE

The county has a temperate, marine climate resulting from the influences of the Japanese current and the barrier of the Coast Range. It has wet winters and moderate summers. Precipitation varies according to elevation, increasing from 60 to 90 inches along the coast to as high as 180 inches at the crest of the Coast Range. About 80 percent of the precipitation occurs from October through March, averaging about 8 to 12 inches monthly on the coastal area and 12 to 20 in the mountains. During the summer months, fog replaces most of the rain and precipitation is down to one or two inches monthly. Annual snowfall varies from little or none on the coast to three to four feet at higher elevations. Temperatures on the coast and interior valleys hold generally through the year at from 40 to 60 degrees (F).

The average annual frost-free days
higher elevations to about 250 day

GENERAL

Lincoln County contains an area of
64 percent of which is in private o
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Population centers[1/] are Newport (Cou
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RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREAS

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1/ Estimated by Oregon Center for Population Research, Portland State College.

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The average annual frost-free days vary from 140 days at higher elevations to about 250 days along the coast.

GENERAL

Lincoln County contains an area of 631,040 acres, about 64 percent of which is in private ownership. Approximately 31 percent is in federal ownership, the bulk of which is in national forest land, and the rest (five percent) is owned by the state and county. Since 91 percent of the county is classified as forest land, most of the private and federal owned land is covered with forests. The area is served by approximately 1,400 miles of state and county maintained roads, plus some timber access roads maintained by the Federal Government.

Population[1/] centers are Newport (County Seat 5,900), Lincoln City (4,000), Toledo (2,950), Waldport (770), Siletz (550) and Yachats (420). About 41 percent of the county population lives in rural areas.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREAS

While it is true that U.S. Highway 101 provides access to both Tillamook and Lane Counties, Lincoln has comparatively little interchange with these neighbors. The Coast Range, breached only by State Highway 18 at the extreme northern end, provides an effective barrier to any interchange with Polk County to the east. Therefore, Lincoln is somewhat tied to the counties of Benton and Linn because of easier connections by road and access to larger retail markets. Although disparate in nature from Lincoln, Benton and Linn have invited Lincoln to join them in an effort to solve related problems, which Lincoln will probably do in the near future.

At the time of the household study, there were 298 wage and salary workers commuting to jobs outside the county. A rather small proportion, mostly loggers, were working in Tillamook, Yamhill and Polk Counties, with the bulk commuting to Benton and Lane, and a substantial number to jobs in Portland and the lower Willamette Valley. A total of 43 non-residents were commuting into the county, mainly from Tillamook and Polk Counties.

enter for Population Research, Portland State College.

INDUSTRY

The industry of Lincoln County will receive more complete coverage on pages 23 through 25. Therefore, the description here will be brief and general in nature.

The basic industry is Manufacturing, followed by Trade, Government and Service in that order.

The manufacture of lumber and wood products carries the bulk of year-around manpower usage (29 percent) and an even greater portion (42 percent) of the wage and salary income. This is accounted for by Lincoln County's ten sawmills, two plywood plants, one pulp and paper mill, plus several smaller miscellaneous lumber products producers.

Trade, with roughly 25 percent of the total nonagricultural employment, ranks second in industry. Distances to any of the larger shopping centers in the valley make it easier for Lincoln County residents to shop at home. Trade also carries almost 500 self-employed persons in addition to the wage and salary workers.

Government has 19 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment and ranks third in importance. Approximately 36 percent of these are in education and the balance in local, state and federal employment, which includes the Angell Job Corps Center near Waldport.

The Service segment of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers places fourth with 16 percent of the total. Service also carries the greatest number of self-employed persons Construction and Utilities have each approximately the same amount of wage and salary workers, with Construction carrying considerably more self-employed. Commercial fishing has a total employment of 201 about evenly divided between wage and salary and self-employed.

In terms of total county income, however, the tourist industry, which involves both Trade and Service, ranks second to Manufacturing and unless new industry is enticed to the county, will soon rival Manufacturing for first place.

SOCIO-E

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

Well-located modern housing, either for sale or rent, is scarce in Lincoln County. Houses in the medium price range ($16,000 to $20,000) are extremely difficult to find. Some higher priced homes are available ranging from four to eight years old as are some newer rentals. Prices are comparable to those in larger population areas. There has been very little new construction in the last three years.

At the time of the 1960 census, 73.2 percent of all Lincoln County housing was listed as sound. However, many of the homes are well over 30 to 40 years old and still in use by families with lower incomes. The bulk of the county's senior citizens have incomes of less than $3,600 per year and are consequently attracted to the older and less costly houses. At the time of the study, there were two low income housing projects in the county, one in Newport and one in Toledo. Much of the older housing is rather dilapidated in appearance, and the county is currently mounting a campaign to clean up and paint up these homes located mainly in the beach areas of the coast towns.

In accordance with a state law, Lincoln County is rapidly working toward county-wide zoning. The north half of the county is fairly well-zoned as are all the major population centers. A large condominium is nearing completion at Lincoln City, and another is under construction at Otter Crest.

As is usual in counties with ocean beach frontage, transients are amply provided for by literally hundreds of motels and trailer courts, there being 108 motels in Lincoln City alone. Also the county abounds in small one family homes occupied during the summer by out-of-county residents who spend their summer vacations in the beach areas of Lincoln County. Some are used only in the summer but others may be occupied on weekends on a year-round basis. Generally, these are older homes with only the essential facilities. Several sub-divisions have been laid out and most of the lots sold. Construction of homes is rather slow but is progressing in most projects.

County-wide zoning and some long range plans for additional medium and low cost housing will go a long ways toward alleviating the present shortage of sound well-kept homes.

SCHOOLS

The Lincoln County school system consists of fifteen elementary schools, three junior high schools, and six high schools. Facilities are located generally in the areas of greatest population, but those in outlying districts are served by a fleet of 40 school buses, each with a capacity of from 48 to 70 students. Some buildings are old but seem in quite good repair.

The county's unified school district is regulated by a county district board and each area has a local school committee. Approximately 330 teachers administer to a total enrollment of 5,815 students, a ratio of one teacher to seventeen students. Nearly 98 percent of all teachers have a baccalaureate degree or better.

Lincoln County is presently concerned with improving the vocational educational program, and courses are now being offered in auto mechanic shop, electrician, and electronics programs. There is no other vocational training beyond high school available in the county at present.

The Household Survey uncovered a considerable need for adult education, both basic and vocational, and some 719 residents indicated an interest in vocational training. A number of these have been tested and counseled and some referred to training situations.

CHURCHES

According to the Oregon Council of Churches, Lincoln County has 48 pastored churches covering all major denominations. Total membership is slightly over 5,200 with an average of 109. Membership in most of the churches is small and many pastors supplement their incomes with outside employment.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERV

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FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

All of the major service organizations are well represented in Lincoln County. Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and others meet regularly in various areas as do numerous local clubs such as civic clubs, boosters, coast improvement associations and others. The Chamber of Commerce and Jaycees are quite active as are many various business and professional groups.

For the individualist there are a great many organizations devoted to specifics such as Golden Age Clubs, agate and rock clubs galore, square dancers, garden clubs, bridge clubs, art and historical groups, to list a very few. When these are added to all the fraternal and veterans' organizations, Lincoln County is well equipped to offer the sojourning "joiner" a wide range of opportunities to commune with like spirits. Directories of all active groups are readily available at the Chamber of Commerce offices.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY MARINE SCIENCE CENTER 9

HISTORICAL

It is quite probable that the first 'visitor' to sight the coast of Lincoln County was Sir Francis Drake, whose "Golden Hind" passed that way in about 1577. Perhaps other explorers also came up the coast in the next two hundred years, but we do know that in 1776 Captain James Cook sighted and named both Cape Perpetua and Cape Foulweather, and actually landed at Yaquina Bay. Recorded history also tells us that one of the first white men to cross the county was a French-Canadian trapper in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company.

Several tribes of Indians inhabited the area notably the Salishans, Suislaws, Yaquinas and the Yukonans. Other tribes migrated west from the Willamette Valley and in 1855 approximately 4,000 Indians populated the area. As the settlers arrived on the heels of the fur traders, beginning around the turn of the eighteenth century, things began to change. However, due to a 20-year period of great forest fires from 1846 to 1866, settlement of the coastal valleys did not get underway until the early 1880's.

A treaty in 1855 established the Siletz Reservation which included most of Lincoln County north of the Alsea River. A sub-agency was also established at Yachats. By 1892, the Indian population had dwindled to barely 500 persons, and a portion of the Siletz Reservation was opened to homesteading. Immigrants from Finland and Poland settled in the area and when they found no ready market for their farm produce, turned to fishing as a means of livelihood, thus establishing an industry which today provides a major source of the county's income.

Lincoln County was formed in 1893 out of parts of Polk and Benton Counties and was named for Abraham Lincoln in

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accordance with the prevailing custom of those days to name new counties after prominent statesmen.

Development of the county has always been impeded by inadequate roads. Early transportation was comprised of pack trains and ocean freighters. If you had business north or south, one used the beaches. To go east, the rivers offered a rough boat trip, or a rougher ride by horse or mule. The first so-called road was completed in the 1860's by the "Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Military Wagon Road Company" as far west as Elk City, and travellers had to resort to boats to reach the coast. It was not until 1937 that a paved highway was completed along the coast and even today the central route east to the Willamette Valley is quite winding and curvy. The Oregon and Pacific Railroad ran a branch line from Corvallis to Yaquina City in 1885, which was subsequently acquired by Southern Pacific. Another railroad line, the Valley and Siletz started out from near Pedee in the Willamette Valley intending to run to Newport by way of Valsetz, but somehow never got beyond Valsetz. Transportation, though vastly improved, is still a problem to Lincoln County.

The county remained a tourist and fisherman's vacation spot until World War I at which time the United Spruce Corporation built a large sawmill at Toledo, and a smaller mill at Kernville, to utilize the county's vast acreage of spruce, badly needed in the manufacture of aircraft. This big mill was the largest in Oregon and also furnished huge quantities of lumber during World War II. Today this lumber and pulp complex ships its material all over the world.

While the early history of Lincoln County lacks some of the wild fever of the mining days, or the excitement of the cattle and sheep wars, it has its own brand of interesting occurrences handed down in legend and fact. Being a coastal area, shipwrecks naturally played an important part in the lives of early settlers. Boiler Bay was named for the exploded boiler of the steam schooner J. Marhoffer which went aground in 1910. The boiler is still lodged in the rocks on the north edge of the cove. The Reverend and Mrs. Jason Lee, Oregon's first missionaries, honeymooned at what is now Lincoln City on August 18, 1837, thereby becoming the first of many thousands of summer vacationists to visit the area.

The first lighthouse was built at Yaquina Bay around 1866. In 1872 it was decided to build a new lighthouse at Otter Crest to replace the older one at Yaquina Bay. But somehow the construction materials were delivered to the Yaquina Bay lighthouse by mistake, and the new light was erected on the site of the old one. Despite the difficulty in getting the material to the site, it having to be brought to the base of the cliff by sea, construction merrily went on and the beacon went into operation on August 20, 1873. One wonders how this was explained away in the halls of Congress.

Finally, there is the legend of Devils Lake which seems to have had its own Loch Ness monster. The Indians for

KLICKITAT LAKE NEAR WALDPORT

many years believed the lake to be i
apparently a huge landlocked octopus
made a meal off the incautious warri
Today Devils Lake is a quiet residen
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AGATE BEACH ON U. S. HI

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of Devils Lake which seems
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NEAR WALDPORT

many years believed the lake to be inhabited by what was apparently a huge landlocked octopus, which occasionally made a meal off the incautious warrior crossing the lake. Today Devils Lake is a quiet residential area whose liveliest moments come during the annual motorboat races held on its peaceful waters. While other counties in Oregon were hanging their cattle rustlers, shooting each other up in sheep and cattle wars, and grubbing the hills for gold, Lincoln County remained a restful vacation spot where countless thousands have paused to drink in the beauty of its forests and view the majesty of what the mighty Pacific Ocean has wrought with those many miles of rugged coast line.

AGATE BEACH ON U. S. HIGHWAY 101

TABLE I

LINCOLN COUNTY
POPULATION TRENDS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS
1950 – 1969

AGE GROUP	1950 TOTAL	1960 MALE	1960 FEMALE	1960 TOTAL
Under 14	5,567	-	-	7,119
14 - 24	2,765	1,517	1,602	3,119
25 - 34	2,985	1,254	1,319	2,573
35 - 44	3,028	1,602	1,559	3,161
45 - 54	2,618	1,576	1,475	3,051
55 - 64	2,268	1,292	1,300	2,592
65 & Over	2,077	1,587	1,433	3,020
TOTALS	21,308	8,828[1/]	8,688[1/]	24,635

1/ Total 14 years of age and over.

12

LINCOLN COUNTY

POPULATION TRENDS

BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

1950 – 1969

1950	1960			1969		
TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
5,567	-	-	7,119	-	-	5,969
2,765	1,517	1,602	3,119	1,798	1,925	3,723
2,985	1,254	1,319	2,573	1,096	1,177	2,273
3,028	1,602	1,559	3,161	1,288	1,386	2,674
2,618	1,576	1,475	3,051	1,555	1,659	3,214
2,268	1,292	1,300	2,592	1,450	1,619	3,069
2,077	1,587	1,433	3,020	2,145	2,046	4,191
21,308	8,828[1/]	8,688[1/]	24,635	9,332[1/]	9,812[1/]	25,113

e and over.

POPULATION

From the early days of Lincoln County up to about 1915, population growth was slow and did not exceed 5,000 until about 1916. Beginning in 1920 with the advent of new roads, population increased steadily to slightly over 15,000 by the early 1940's. After a drop during the war years, due probably to the draft and gas rationing, growth spurted sharply upward on a wave of new wood industry and increased tourism. A high point was reached in 1956-57 of over 25,000 but this gain was partially wiped out in the early 60's by the closure of several lumber mills. Population at this point was at or near 22,000. However, since 1965 the rate of growth has steadily increased to the present level of 25,113.

A study of the composition of Lincoln County's population reveals some interesting changes occurring since 1960. The total population increased by only 478 from 1960 to mid-1969 representing a loss and recovery plus a small gain. However, during this period of nine years, the county lost 1,150 persons in the 13 and under age group. Curiously almost the same number (1,171) were added to the 65 and over group. It would, therefore, appear that with the slow decline in the lumber industry, families with younger children are leaving for other areas. This is further borne out by the fact that losses also occurred in the 25 to 44 age group where some 787 persons went elsewhere. Gains were recorded in the 14 through 24 group which went up by 604, the 45 through 54 group who rose by 163, the 55 through 64 which gained 477, and, as mentioned, the 65 and over who added a whopping 1,171. At the time of the household study, almost 17 percent of the total county population was 65 or over. Compounding the problem is the fact that there is now a preponderance of females in the county, exceeding the male population by almost 500. They outnumber the males in all age groups except the 65 and over.

Should this trend continue, and the Mob
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conceivably become a major retirement
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prime requirement if this trend is to
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The composition of the future populati
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SALISHAN LODGE, U. S. HIGHWA
AT GLENEDEN BEACH NORTH OF N

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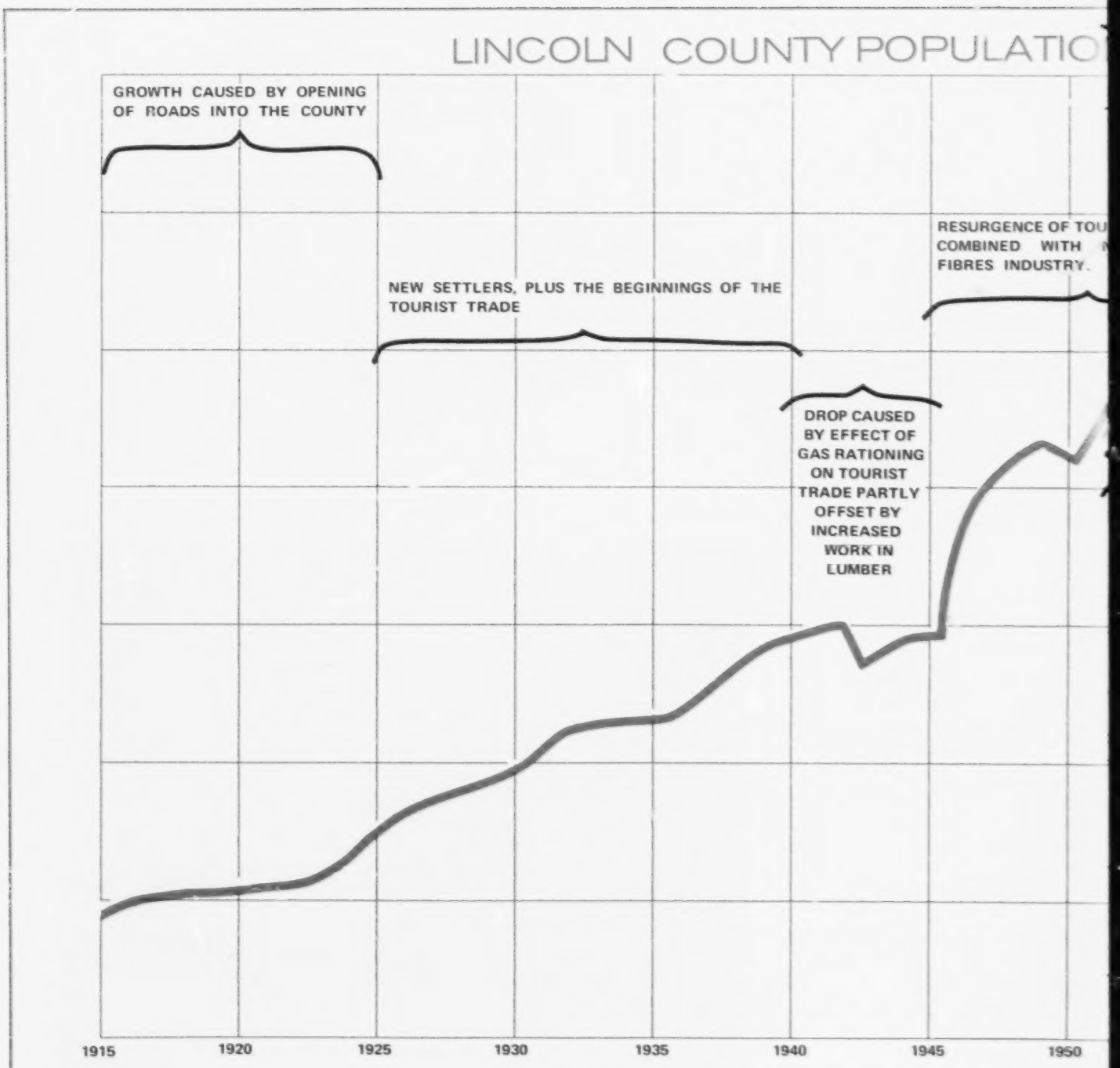
except the 65 and over.

Should this trend continue, and the Mobile Team found no indication of an immediate change, Lincoln County could conceivably become a major retirement area. It would seem that some vigorous effort and sound planning is a prime requirement if this trend is to be reversed, or even slowed. So far as can be determined, the population of Lincoln County will continue to increase throughout the 70's but much depends on the wood products industry as to how rapid the increase will be.

The composition of the future population is also going to depend largely on the success of community efforts to attract enough new industry to enable retention of the labor force entrants and other of the younger age groups.

SALISHAN LODGE, U. S. HIGHWAY 101
AT GLENEDEN BEACH NORTH OF NEWPORT


LINCOLN COUNTY POPULATIO
GROWTH CAUSED BY OPENING OF ROADS INTO THE COUNTY
NEW SETTLERS, PLUS THE BEGINNINGS OF THE TOURIST TRADE
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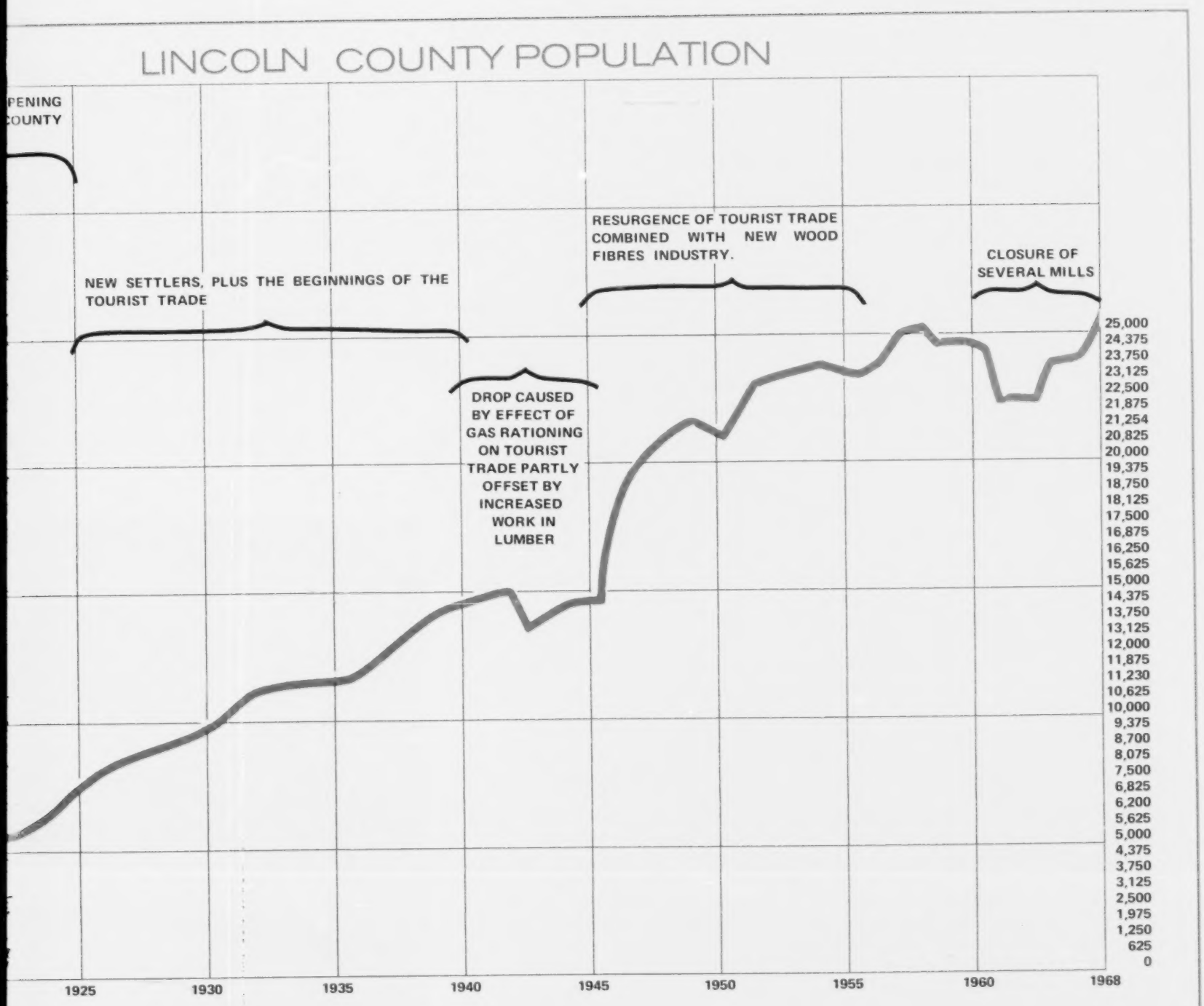
14

LINCOLN COUNTY POPULATION



AGRICULTURE

Farming in Lincoln County was probably first introduced by the immigrants from Poland and Finland who settled along the river bottoms in the late 1800's. Since there was no immediate market available for their surplus, most turned to other means of earning a living and became fishers or loggers. Farms, therefore, remained small family enterprises, and the average acreage of cropland per farm is still around 33 acres or about one-fourth of the state average.

While there are approximately 500 farms in Lincoln County, more than 70 percent receive their major income from off-farm sources, and less than a dozen could actually be classified as commercial farms. Average farm acreage is steadily declining, 70 percent of the farmers are over 45 years of age, and less than 12 percent of the farms reported sales of over $5,000. Since 1963 the agricultural income of the county has remained static at approximately two million dollars annually. Most farms are livestock oriented.

Lincoln County has four general groups of soils: alluvium, marine sediments, igneous materials, and sedimentary rock. Of these four, only the alluvial soils are of a composition suitable to agriculture and most of the county's farms are located on these soils along the river bottoms. The soil mantle runs from moderately shallow to very deep and shows moderate to strong acidity which requires some measure of fertilization.

Hay is the main crop grown in the county with some vegetables, berries, and horticultural crops. Cattle and calves account for approximately 30 percent of the farm income with some sheep and hogs. All livestock including dairy and milk products accounts for about 55 percent of

the total agricultural income. Milk
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ucts in the county.

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LIVESTOCK ACCOUNTS FOR 5
THE TOTAL AGRICULTURAL I

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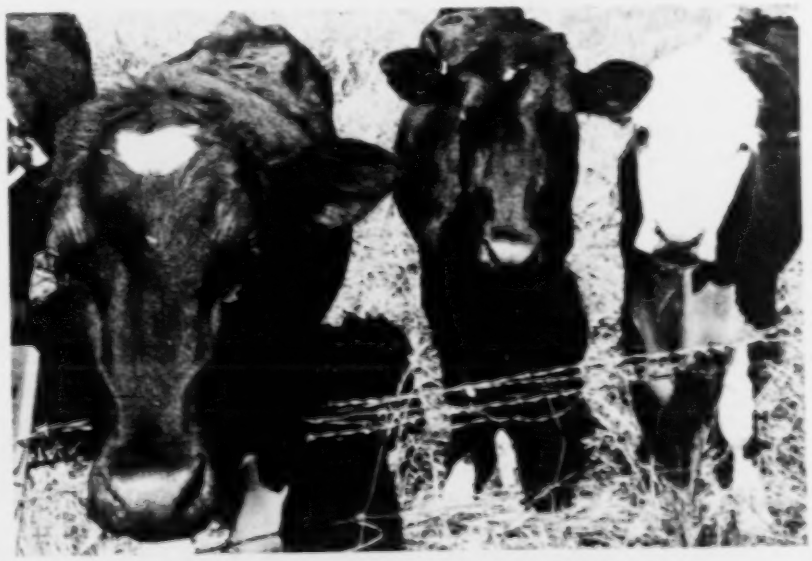
The total estimated farm income for Lincoln County has remained fairly static for the last six years. The only trends evident are a slight increase in cattle and dairy products with a corresponding decrease in sheep and hogs, and a steady decline in all crops. Agriculture is now running third to forestry and recreation, and there is no indication that this level of income will increase in the near future. The addition of impoundments of surface water, in order to bring more land under irrigation, and the planting of high value cash crops such as specialized vegetables and ornamental trees and shrubs, could considerably improve the outlook for agriculture in the next few years. On the other hand, comprehensive county-wide zoning might result in converting more land to recreational purposes and further reduce the number of farms and consequently the total farm income. At the time of the study, no indications were in evidence that agricultural income would increase in the immediate future.



LIVESTOCK ACCOUNTS FOR 55% OF
THE TOTAL AGRICULTURAL INCOME

15

TABLE II

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS *
LINCOLN COUNTY
1963 – 1968

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Cattle & Calves.....	$ 498,000	$ 358,000	$ 775,000	$ 708,000	$
Hogs.....	--- ---	--- ---	5,000	5,000	
Dairy Products.....	478,000	450,000	405,000	443,000	
Sheep & Lambs.....	87,000	85,000	102,000	79,000	
Poultry.....	79,000	64,000	73,000	79,000	
Other Livestock.....	32,000	53,000	31,000	37,000	
Total.....	$ 1,174,000	$ 1,010,000	$ 1,391,000	$ 1,351,000	$
CROPS					
All Hay.....	--- ---	--- ---	37,000	32,000	
Tree Fruits & Nuts.....	--- ---	--- ---	1,000	2,000	
Small Fruits & Berries.....	71,000	67,000	64,000	57,000	
Vegetables.....	31,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	
Potatoes.....			100,000	72,000	
Spec. Horticulture Crops....	190,000	224,000	224,000	136,000	
Forest Products.....	690,000	775,000	600,000	500,000	
Other Crops.....	29,000	43,000	--- ---	--- ---	
Total.....	$ 1,011,000	$ 1,129,000	$ 1,046,000	$ 817,000	$
TOTAL All Crops & Livestock.	$ 2,185,000	$ 2,139,000	$ 2,437,000	$ 2,168,000	$

*Source - Lincoln County Extension Agent

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TRENDS *
LINCOLN COUNTY
1963 – 1968

RY	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
.....	$ 498,000	$ 358,000	$ 775,000	$ 708,000	$ 781,000	$ 684,000
.....	--- ---	--- ---	5,000	5,000	3,000	--- ---
.....	478,000	450,000	405,000	443,000	482,000	486,000
.....	87,000	85,000	102,000	79,000	54,000	95,000
.....	79,000	64,000	73,000	79,000	66,000	73,000
.....	32,000	53,000	31,000	37,000	--- ---	36,000
al.....	$ 1,174,000	$ 1,010,000	$ 1,391,000	$ 1,351,000	$ 1,386,000	$ 1,374,000
.....	--- ---	--- ---	37,000	32,000	34,000	35,000
.....	--- ---	--- ---	1,000	2,000	--- ---	--- ---
ies.....	71,000	67,000	64,000	57,000		63,000
.....	31,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	87,000	--- ---
.....			100,000	72,000		--- ---
Crops....	190,000	224,000	224,000	136,000	170,000	175,000
.....	690,000	775,000	600,000	500,000	375,000	395,000
.....	29,000	43,000	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	13,000
al.....	$ 1,011,000	$ 1,129,000	$ 1,046,000	$ 817,000	$ 666,000	$ 681,000
ivestock.	$ 2,185,000	$ 2,139,000	$ 2,437,000	$ 2,168,000	$ 2,052,000	$ 2,055,000

ounty Extension Agent

NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER

Almost all of Lincoln County (98 percent) is included in the Mid-Coast Basin which is located in the central portion of Western Oregon between the Pacific Ocean and the crest of the Coast Range.

Lincoln County topography ranges from flat tidal plains to the rugged Coast Range, and includes five major river systems and a number of smaller creeks all draining into the Pacific Ocean.

The Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, and Yachats Rivers follow winding courses westward from their headwaters in the Coast Range. Some of the smaller creeks interspersing the rivers are Schooner, two Drift Creeks, Beaver, Elk, and Rock Creeks. There are also a number of springs of nominal flow.

Because of a relatively thin soil mantle overlying impervious sandstone, there is little ground storage of rainfall in Lincoln County. Most of the water quickly runs off to the nearest stream channel. Precipitation governs the rise and flow of the streams and varies from 60 to 90 inches annually along the coast to as high as 180 inches on the Coast Range divide. While Lincoln County has a temperate, humid climate resulting from the moderating influences of the Pacific Ocean, precipitation often occurs in moderate to heavy storms which may hang on for several days, especially during the winter months. Annual snowfall normally varies from a rare few inches on the coast to depths of three or four feet in the mountains.

A study of the soils and climate of Lincoln County clearly shows that the total surface water yield is more than adequate to meet present a
viding sufficient storage facilities
Due to the rapid run-off, seasonal w
exist during periods of low rainfall
stream flows. If current population
be even fairly correct, it is anticip
next 30 years the water needs for hu
increase by 50 percent. It is there
planning be inaugurated and carried
stream reservoirs to provide not onl
population needs but for irrigation
as well. At present less than 4,000
land is under irrigation, most if no
dual farm basis.

Approximately 19,000 acres of land a
be used to grow crops other than hay
could be stored and regulated in mu
Due to the soil and geologic conditi
ground water is meager and often dif
The underlying Tyee Formation is re
sandstone which does not readily hol
some portions of the county, existin
poor quality due to the presence of
dioxides, and other compounds. Also
areas the ground water takes on a da
from decaying vegetation. Chlorine
As the population increases it is hi
ground water supplies will become mo
the point of complete non-use. The
this are the sand dune areas which o
along the coast chiefly around the r
sand here holds the water and the qu
Most of the populated areas along th
some springs, creeks, or wells or in
bination of these, for their municip
all use some type of water treatment

Industrial water use will undoubtedl
will also be an increasing need for
tional sewage disposal plants will n
this problem is acute in most rural
that there is an adequate supply of
able providing some storage faciliti

ESOURCES

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hree or four feet in the moun-

imate of Lincoln County
l surface water yield is

more than adequate to meet present and future needs providing sufficient storage facilities can be constructed. Due to the rapid run-off, seasonal water shortages do exist during periods of low rainfall and consequent low stream flows. If current population forecasts prove to be even fairly correct, it is anticipated that in the next 30 years the water needs for human consumption will increase by 50 percent. It is therefore imperative that planning be inaugurated and carried on to develop on-stream reservoirs to provide not only for the increased population needs but for irrigation and industrial use as well. At present less than 4,000 acres of arable land is under irrigation, most if not all, on an individual farm basis.

Approximately 19,000 acres of land along the rivers could be used to grow crops other than hay if the surface water could be stored and regulated in multipurpose reservoirs. Due to the soil and geologic conditions in Lincoln County, ground water is meager and often difficult to obtain. The underlying Tyee Formation is relatively non-porous sandstone which does not readily hold ground water. In some portions of the county, existing ground water is of poor quality due to the presence of iron oxides, sulphur dioxides, and other compounds. Also at times in some areas the ground water takes on a dark color and odor from decaying vegetation. Chlorine treatment is required. As the population increases it is highly probable that ground water supplies will become more contaminated to the point of complete non-use. The only exceptions to this are the sand dune areas which occur in narrow bands along the coast chiefly around the river estuaries. The sand here holds the water and the quality is much better. Most of the populated areas along the coast depend on some springs, creeks, or wells or in many cases, a combination of these, for their municipal supply. Almost all use some type of water treatment.

Industrial water use will undoubtedly increase and there will also be an increasing need for waste disposal. Additional sewage disposal plants will need to be built and this problem is acute in most rural areas. It would seem that there is an adequate supply of surface water available providing some storage facilities are created to

hold back the run-off. Water could be no particular problem with some long-range planning properly executed.

TIMBER

Lincoln County has a total land area of 630,000 acres, of which 92 percent is classified as forest land. Vast stands of green trees march from the crest of the Coast Range almost to the ocean's edge. Out of a total of 583,000 acres of commercial forest land, approximately 316,000 acres are publicly owned and carry an estimated sawtimber volume of approximately 13.71 billion board feet (Int. ¼" rule). The balance of 367,000 acres is privately owned land which is estimated to carry a sawtimber volume of approximately 7.30 billion board feet (Int. ¼" rule). Most of the publicly owned timber is administered by the National Forest, and all but a small amount of the privately owned timber is held by the forest products industry. This small amount is located on farm land and is generally found in small parcels.

Oregon's 1968 timber harvest, as reported by the United States Forest Service, was the largest since 1952. Lincoln County ranked fifth in all Oregon Counties with a harvest of 453 million board feet (Scribner rule). Approximately 66 percent of this harvest came from private lands with the balance from BLM and National Forest land, except for about 4.7 million board feet which came off state owned land.

The dominant softwood species is Douglas Fir, followed by Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, and Western Red Cedar. There are a number of hardwood species in the county, but the most productive is Red Alder. During World War I, the largest spruce mill in the world was erected at Toledo in Lincoln County adjacent to the vast stands of spruce. This mill produced material for airplane construction and has operated continuously since that time.

Much of Lincoln County's timber is processed in the county's ten sawmills, two plywood plants, and the pulp and paper mill. Some logs are taken out of the county for processing, and a considerable tonnage is being shipped from Newport to Japan. The finished lumber is

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1952. Since then a gradu
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MINERALS

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Dune sand has also been t
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considerable tonnage is being ship-
pan. The finished lumber is

shipped out to many places in the country by rail and steamship, as well as by freight line.

The log and lumber production of Lincoln County increased steadily from the early 30's to reach a peak in 1952. Since then a gradual decline has been evident not only in the number of persons employed in the county in forest products industries, but in production of lumber itself. Automation has been partly responsible for the reduction of workers and several years of annual cutting beyond the sustained yield potential has contributed to the decrease in production. It is estimated that the capacity of the mills in the county at the time of the study had exceeded the available timber supply in nearby forests. Unless some changes in the present methods of operation occur, this downward trend will continue through the seventies. Improved management practices, a shift to cutting more hardwood, a greater potential market as a result of the increasingly acute housing shortage country-wide, and an increased annual allowed cut on public lands, could individually or in combination, slow this trend or even reverse it. Recent reports indicate an expansion of both production and employment in the pulp and paper industries, and also in the plywood and veneer industries so apparently the problem lies with the logging and sawmill segments. Concentrated efforts in this direction could well improve the picture and forestry products remain the number one industry.

MINERALS

Lincoln County's income from mineral deposits is limited to stone, sand, and gravel in that order. Rock for the jetties at the mouth of the Yaquina River was supplied by several quarries in the county, and gravel is produced at a number of locations for use on roads. Considerable sand has been excavated along certain specified strips of beach for use as concrete aggregate. Dune sand has also been tested to determine its suitability for glass-making purposes, but was found to contain too much iron and alumina. Off-shore drilling has been conducted for several years by a number of major oil companies and while the state has collected thousands of dollars in lease rentals, no reports have been announced indicating any positive finds. At the time of

the study, all drilling activity in the area had ceased. No other mineral activity has been evidenced in the county with the possible exception of many beach agates which are found along certain stretches of beach and which are highly prized by collectors.

RECREATION

The Oregon Coast is probably the most popular recreation area in the state with its 400 miles of rocky headlands and smooth, sandy beaches. It attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors each year not only locally but from all parts of the world. Lincoln County, with a coast line of approximately 60 miles, shares in this tourist bonanza to the extent that tourism is second only to forestry in total county income.

In addition to the 60 miles of ocean lapped beach, Lincoln County has over 9,000 acres of lakes, reservoirs, bays, and tidal estuaries, not to mention five major streams and numerous creeks. This provides a setting for almost every water sport known ranging from boating of all kinds, through swimming, scuba diving, water skiing, to fishing both in the ocean and in fresh water. Surfing is also becoming quite popular along some portions of the Oregon Coast. Small boat registration doubled from 1957 to 1964 and it is expected to double again by 1980. Experts predict by then there will be one boat for every 23 persons in the county. Boats provide both commercial and sport fishing, water sports, and just plain cruising and sight-seeing.

Game fish caught in large volume include native trout, salmon, steelhead, black bass, catfish, perch, bluegill, and crappies. Many charter boats and private boats move out of the county's harbors in search of a variety of ocean fish even including tuna which are found off the coast quite often. Fishermen are notorious for their eccentricities, but the annual steelhead runs bring out the weird and fanatical character of this wonderful breed, and the fleets of hundreds of small boats filled with patient, glassy-eyed trollers must be seen to be believed.

The hunter fares about as well as the fisherman, as deer and elk are available in season. Pigeons and grouse are plentiful and the marshy areas attrac
waterfowl. The shifting tides are co
and covering areas of beach loaded wi
varieties of semi-precious stones and
a popular sport for visitors of all a
dug at literally hundreds of location
produces many curios washed up by the
the well-known glass floats from Japa
green net floats range in size from t
golf ball to huge spheres more than t
Most are round but prized specimens a
ing pins and others are long and have
bells.

The entire coast line of Lincoln Coun
sprinkled with National Forest Camps,
waysides, and boat launching ramps an
all of these parks are located in clo
some of the grandest scenery in the w
one is tenting, trailering, or drivin
whether one drives in, flies in, or c
there is a beautiful park facility wi
Most of the parks are along the coast
sons, but some dandies exist in the i
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plentiful and the marshy areas attract a variety of waterfowl. The shifting tides are constantly uncovering and covering areas of beach loaded with agates and many varieties of semi-precious stones and agate hunting is a popular sport for visitors of all ages. Clams may be dug at literally hundreds of locations and beachcombing produces many curios washed up by the waves including the well-known glass floats from Japan. These blue and green net floats range in size from those as small as a golf ball to huge spheres more than two feet in diameter. Most are round but prized specimens are shaped like rolling pins and others are long and have ends like dumbbells.

The entire coast line of Lincoln County is liberally sprinkled with National Forest Camps, State Parks and waysides, and boat launching ramps and marinas. Almost all of these parks are located in close proximity to some of the grandest scenery in the world, and whether one is tenting, trailering, or driving a motorhome, whether one drives in, flies in, or comes by water, there is a beautiful park facility within easy reach. Most of the parks are along the coast for obvious reasons, but some dandies exist in the interior, and future expansion of recreation use of the National Forest areas is a foregone conclusion.

Whatever your choice of recreation, riding the dunes in a dune buggy, photographing breathtaking sunsets, watching for seals and whales, hiking on the miles of clean, public beaches, or just loafing in the sun, Lincoln County provides the proper place to do it.

There are still many areas in the county that can be developed into excellent recreational facilities. There is a need for more marinas just to keep up with the increase in boats and emphasis must be placed on year-round activities to hold the tourist in winter as well as in summer. As long as the ocean continues to roll in on the Lincoln Coast and so long as the sun shines on dune and forest, the vacationer will come and must be provided for.

FISHING

Fishing in Lincoln County can be divided into two categories: recreational and commercial.

Sport and charter boats operate from Depoe Bay and Yaquina Bay. Reliable estimates show a total of 62,000 man days of sport fishing in 1968. Principal offshore species are salmon, various bottom fish and tuna. Along the Salmon River, Drift Creek, and Beaver Creek, and in Yaquina Bay, Waldport Bay, Siletz, and Yachats Bays fresh-water fishing is available on a year-round basis, and in 1968 accommodated some 22,000 anglers. Trout, steelhead, and salmon are caught in these areas. Fishing from the rocks and the jetties also produces a variety of smaller fish destined for the frying pan and the bays produce crabs and clams in abundance. Recreational fishing is an important part of the economy of the county.

Commercial fishing is a year-round activity in the county since there are no limits on tuna and bottom fish. Weather is, of course, a limiting factor. It is estimated that more than 700 commercial fishing boat licenses were issued in Lincoln County in 1968 with the greatest concentration being in Yaquina Bay.

In addition to the many local boats, fishermen from other ports and other states use Yaquina Bay as their home port during the major fishing seasons. Commercial species landed at Yaquina Bay for processing include bottom fish, salmon, albacore tuna, shrimp and crab. During the four year period from 1964 to 1968 average annual landings in Lincoln County ran as follows: salmon - 1,184,000 pounds; bottom fish - (sole, perch, flounder, rockfish) 7.5 million pounds; dungeness crab - 2 million pounds; albacore tuna - over a million pounds; and more than a million pounds of shrimp. Almost all of these species are processed locally in some manner, including shrimp picking, freezing, canning, and icing for fresh shipment. While the supply of crab and salmon fluctuates somewhat due to natural factors, production is fairly stable. During the last few years the water temperature off the Oregon Coast has apparently risen to a point providing a compatible environment for albacore tuna and record-breaking catches have been reported. In past years, there has been an

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INDUSTRIAL SITES

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abundant supply of bottom fish off the Oregon Coast but indications are that extensive fishing by foreign fleets have reduced the available supply. At the time of the study, discussions were underway as to the feasibility of changing the method of operations by local fishermen in order to increase the catch of these valuable fish. In addition to fishing, a large quantity of oysters are grown and harvested in Yaquina Bay.

Oregon State University's Marine Science Center at Newport provides research activities in marine fisheries, seafood processing, and marine economics. Three completely equipped research vessels are based at the Center which is one of the leading Sea Grant institutions in the country. In addition to researching and developing many areas of marine resources, the Center provides a public aquarium-museum in connection with educational facilities available to schools and the public.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are a number of available industrial sites in and around Yaquina Bay, concentrated chiefly in Toledo and Newport. Toledo has 70 acres of bottom land on the Yaquina River with an additional 73 acres of low hill land immediately adjacent served by a ten foot barge channel. Several smaller parcels of good acreage are near Toledo, zoned for industrial use and services include rail, electricity, gas, treated water and sewers. Truck, rail and ocean-going barge facilities are available to other parcels within the City of Toledo.

Newport has a 600 acre airport area of which approximately 200 acres are available for industrial development. The site is zoned with electricity, treated water, and air service is available. A number of smaller sites are within the city limits and are commercially zoned. Businesses requiring water frontage will find many sites available on the north portion of the bay as well as on the south beach adjacent to the Marine Science Center. Heavy industry has been assigned sites south of the bay close to all major facilities. Proposed rail facilities and the improvement of the mouth of the bay will rank the Yaquina Bay area as one of the active ports of the Pacific Coast.

YAQUINA BAY-PORT OF NEWPORT

At the time of the Household Study considerable interest was evident throughout the county concerning the trend of planning for improving the port facilities of Yaquina Bay, embracing both Toledo and Newport. Quite probably, what happens to Yaquina Bay will determine to a large degree the future progress of Lincoln County.

Several plans have been advanced, none of which seem to be completely acceptable, and the final solution will probably contain the best parts of all the plans. Major problems which must be solved concern the extension of the South Jetty and eliminating the shoaling problems at the bar; exactly how to zone the land areas adjacent to the bay, whether to stress the residential or the industrial aspects of zoning; deepening the boat channel and providing additional deep water docks; extension of the rail line to Newport, or deepening the channel clear to Toledo; and preserving the oyster beds and other marine life while all this is being accomplished.

While the south side of the bay is well suited for marine-related industrial expansion, there are many sites available along the north edge as well. Rail

FISHING IS ONE OF THE PRIME INDUSTRIES IN LINCOLN COUNTY

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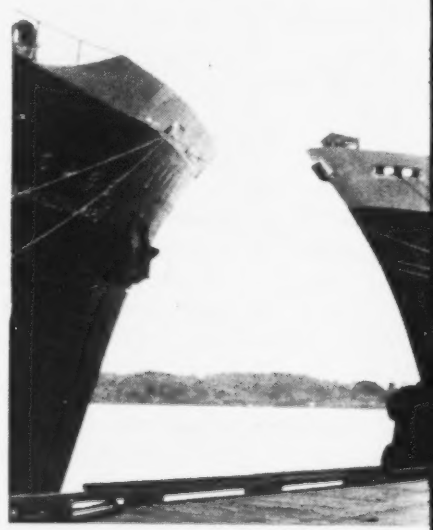

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OF THE PRIME INDUSTRIES IN LINCOLN COUNTY

service could be extended to both areas should the volume of cargo render this profitable. Along with the industrial expansion of the bay area, there will come a tremendous need for recreational marine facilities. Moorage sites and full service marinas for small fishing boats will need to be established in a number of locations to service the anticipated increase in private and pleasure boats which experts predict will double the number of small boats in the next five year period. Commercial fishing could be expanded both by supplying more unloading docks and also additional mooring facilities. This will be especially necessary if present plans to activate a bottom trawling venture are brought to fruition.

The problems, which must be overcome in order to accomplish the improvements necessary to utilize to the fullest extent the natural facilities of Yaquina Bay, are many and of great magnitude, but with cooperation and some imaginative planning, the Yaquina Bay area could well become a major port and a valuable contributor to the economy of the entire state.

SHIPS FROM MANY NATIONS ARE COMMONLY SEEN IN YAQUINA BAY

GOVERNMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE

County government in Lincoln County, as with most other Oregon Counties, consists of three Commissioners, each of whom is Chairman for one year. Affairs of the county seem to be sensibly and economically conducted.

For Fiscal 1969 (year ending July 1, 1969) the total budgeted income for the county was $3,297,753 which was balanced by total income from all sources. Approximately 79 percent of the income was derived from such sources as federal and state apportionments, road receipts, fees, O & C funds, etc., with the balance coming from taxes.

The total assessed value of all property in Lincoln County for Fiscal 69, was $281,526,299. Approximately 85 percent came from real property with the balance evenly divided between personal property and public utilities. A total tax levy of $5,305,144 was assessed based on 100 percent of true cash value. Net millages ranged from a low of $12.13 per thousand for school taxes, to a high of $22.24 per thousand for all general taxes.

In addition to the county general fund and schools, there were the usual quasi-governmental taxing districts, which varied throughout the county. At the time of the study the county had no indebtedness.

The total reported income from all sources in Lincoln County for 1967 (the last for which complete data are available) was $49,287,436. On the basis of total population as found by the Household Study conducted by the Mobile Team, this indicates an approximate per capita income of $1,962. Of the total income shown above, approximately 60 percent was earned by wage and salary workers employed in tax covered employment within Lincoln County. The average wage and salary worker income of those workers subject to Oregon Division of Employment tax laws for 1968 was $5,581. Construction paid the highest average wages, followed by Government, the Lumber and Wood Products industry, and other Manufacturing. All evidence indicates that Lincoln County is on a sound financial basis.

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NEPTUNE STATE PARK, ONE OF THE MANY STATE PARKS
OFFERING OVERNIGHT CAMPING PRIVILEGES

NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING

At the time of the economic survey, June, 1969, manufacturing accounted for 29 percent (2,177) of all the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the county. Lumber and wood fiber products provided employment for 85 percent of all manufacturing, with most of the balance in food processing. Just about one out of every four nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Lincoln County is employed in the area of logging and wood fiber products.

There is a total of ten sawmills in the county processing mostly fir and spruce. Products range from finished dimension lumber to plywood which is produced at two mills in the county. Red alder is also processed, and waste and chips are used by the pulp mill. Most of the mills have fairly modern equipment particularly those around Toledo, which are among the largest mills in Oregon.

The sustained yield harvest is below the operating capacities of the mills and consequently there has been a slow but steady decline in all areas of the lumber industry except plywood. Unless this trend is reversed, the county may well lose more of its younger families.

Food processing absorbs most of the remaining manufacturing wage and salary workers in the five sea food processing plants in the county. Crab, salmon, and tuna are canned and shipped out to various markets in the United States. The work is generally seasonal and most of the workers are females.

In addition to the seasonal aspects of food processing, there is a small amount of year-round employment in bakery goods, printing and other non-durables.

TRADE

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TRADE

In relation to the number of persons employed, Trade is the second largest industry in Lincoln County, with a total of 1,556 or almost 22 percent of the county's wage and salary jobs. The nearest larger shopping facilities are some distance away from the county, and to a certain degree Lincoln must be self-contained. Although the survey was made at the peak of the season, there is only about a 20 percent differential between the peak and the low point of employment. Well over one-half of the wage and salary workers in Trade are female and almost half of the jobs are in the service occupations. A little over one-fourth of the jobs are in sales, with the balance spread through professional, clerical and miscellaneous occupations. Self-employed workers in Trade number 492 many in small, one-family businesses.

Since all forecasts indicate an increase in the tourist industry for Lincoln County, it is very probable that the number of new jobs in Trade, combined with the replacement of those currently employed, will provide work opportunities for a substantial number of additional workers in retail trade during the next five years.

GOVERNMENT

Among the nonagricultural industries in Lincoln County, Government ranked third in the number of persons employed. A total of 1,377 jobs or about 19 percent of the county's wage and salary jobs are in some form of government work. For the purposes of clarity, this segment is divided into education and noneducation.

(a) Education - A total of 517 jobs were found in education, of which almost 65 percent were in the professional occupations. These professional jobs, in general, all require at least a baccalaureate degree and the latest reports show that approximately 98 percent of those so employed had such a degree. Many of those employed in education are approaching the normal retirement age. In addition more than one-half are females; hence, a future replacement need of some proportions is indicated.

(b) Noneducation - The remaining 860 jobs in Government are fairly well distributed among the federal, state, county and city agencies with federal workers making up the largest group. The Forest Service has the bulk of federal employment. One-fourth of all the workers in Government are females, most of whom are in clerical capacities in county and state employment. No immediate increase in the number of workers found in noneducational Government is in sight at the present time, but there will be a normal replacement need because of the female contingent.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

The Service and Miscellaneous division of nonagricultural industry in Lincoln County ranks fourth in the matter of jobs with 16 percent of all wage and salary workers. It also carries the largest portion of nonagricultural self-employment.

Practically all of the necessary, or even desirable, services are to be found in the county, with the possible exception of some of the highly specialized professional and/or technical services which are available in the Willamette Valley. Approximately 60 percent of the wage and salary jobs in the division are held by females, mostly in the Service occupations which comprise over half of the total jobs in this division. Other than the Service occupations, the only other major occupational group holding a significant percentage of the total jobs is the Professional, Technical, and Managerial group.

Several factors such as an increase in tourism and recreation spending, or harbor improvements, could increase the need for services in the near future. Also, because of the high percentage of female workers, a higher than average replacement need can be expected. Indications are that Service can be expected to provide a fairly good source of jobs in the future.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

This combined industrial division holds approximately four and one-half percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the county.

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Almost all of the goods retailed in the county are transported in by jobbers and wholesalers from points in the Willamette Valley. Manufactured products going out of the county are to some extent shipped in the producers own rolling stock. Much of the employment found in Transportation is engaged in moving the raw materials and supplies for the lumber and wood products industries.

The county is served by one mainline railroad, terminating in Toledo, concerned mainly with the transporting of lumber and wood products. Several interstate freight line companies serve the county and a considerable tonage of raw logs, finished lumber, and paper products is shipped out of Yaquina Bay to various world ports. Planned expansion of docking facilities, dredging of the harbor, and extension of the South Jetty at Newport will materially increase the employment in the water shipping portion of transportation.

Passenger service is by interstate bus along highways 101, 20, 34 and 18. Adequate service is offered to most all points in the county. There is no scheduled plane service into the county, although charter service is available from an excellent landing field near Newport. There is another smaller field near Toledo, one close to Siletz Bay, and a state owned strip at Wakanda Beach south of Waldport.

Pacific Northwest Bell serves the central part of the county. The north end of the county is served by the United Telephone Company of the Northwest, and the southern end by Pioneer Telephone Company; all three offer direct dialing to any point. There are three radio stations in the county, located in Lincoln City, Newport, and Toledo, providing excellent local coverage, and TV is by cable with one Eugene and four Portland stations available. The county is also served by three newspapers, one in Lincoln City, one in Newport and another in Toledo.

Electric power is supplied by the Northwest Power Pool through Bonneville Power Administration, and the county is served by three distributors, Pacific Power and Light,

Consumers Power, Inc., and Central Lincoln P.U.D. The supply is ample and provision has been made for any foreseeable expansion. Rates are among the lowest in the nation. Natural gas is piped into the county and is available along the coastal strip. While it is possible that this combined division may expand slowly, no additional employment is presently anticipated.

CONSTRUCTION

At the time of the survey, only one major construction project was under way in Lincoln County--the Inn at Spanish Head. This, plus a number of smaller jobs accounted for 305 nonagricultural wage and salary workers plus an additional 175 self-employed. The greater bulk of these was found in the Structural occupations, carpenters, electricians, etc. The majority of construction firms based in Lincoln County is small, and consequently many of the larger projects are handled by out-of-county firms. There is a well trained corps of Structural workers in the county, but these were located through the

LOGS STORED IN YAQUINA RIVER NEAR TOLEDO

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YAQUINA RIVER NEAR TOLEDO

Household Study and were not found on the payrolls of the Construction industry.

The outlook for Construction in the county is dependent on several projects now only in the talking stages. Should these develop, prospects would look much brighter for future employment in this division.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

This industrial division holds roughly two and one-half percent of all nonagricultural wage and salaried workers in the county. Half of these are females, logically found in Clerical occupations.

The county is served by eleven banks, two of which are branches of statewide chains, two savings and loan institutions, and two credit firms. The lending capability of the combined facilities is probably more than sufficient for any immediately foreseeable needs. No expansion of employment for this division is seen in the near future.

TROUT CAUGHT IN THE ALSEA RIVER

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SA

INDUSTRY GROUP	Total Wage and Salary Employment	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	P
FISHING	94	1.3	0	- -	
CONSTRUCTION	305	4.2	16	5.2	
MANUFACTURING	2147	29.5	217	10.1	
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	335	4.6	61	18.2	
TRADE	1556	21.3	976	62.0	
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	174	2.4	86	49.9	
SERVICE & MISCELLANEOUS (Includes Mining)	1180	16.2	713	60.4	
GOVERNMENT, TOTAL	1377	18.9	559	40.6	
(a) Education	517	7.0	344	66.5	
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	7168	98.4	2628	36.6	
AGRICULTURAL	119	1.6	63	52.8	
GRAND TOTAL	7287	100.0	2691	36.6	

26

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY

	Total Wage and Salary Employment	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	Professional, Technical, Managerial	Clerical	Sales
	94	1.3	0	- -	0	0	0
	305	4.2	16	5.2	9	18	0
	2147	29.5	217	10.1	94	124	8
UTILITIES	335	4.6	61	18.2	44	78	3
	1556	21.3	976	62.0	108	93	435
NCE TE	174	2.4	86	49.9	37	73	52
LLANEOUS ing)	1180	16.2	713	60.4	205	124	30
AL	1377	18.9	559	40.6	658	219	4
	517	7.0	344	66.5	330	33	0
LTURAL	7168	98.4	2628	36.6	1155	729	532
	119	1.6	63	52.8	0	0	0
	7287	100.0	2691	36.6	1155	729	532

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY G

Service	Farm, Fishing, Forestry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Struct.	Misc.
0	94	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	9	1	240	27
60	17	582	457	46	134	625
5	0	0	9	10	35	151
651	12	8	51	12	13	173
7	1	0	0	0	3	1
622	38	0	58	22	23	48
215	87	0	13	9	117	55
101	0	0	4	0	15	34
1561	249	590	607	100	565	1080
0	119	0	0	0	0	0
1561	368	590	607	100	565	1080

AL GROUPS WITHIN INDUSTRY GROUPS

arm, shing, restry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench Work	Struct.	Misc.	Self-Employed	Unpaid Family Work	Grand Total
94	0	0	0	0	0	104	3	201
0	0	9	1	240	27	175	9	489
17	582	457	46	134	625	94	6	2247
0	0	9	10	35	151	38	4	377
12	8	51	12	13	173	492	28	2076
1	0	0	0	3	1	60	14	248
38	0	68	22	23	48	521	16	1717
87	0	13	9	117	55	0	0	1377
0	0	4	0	15	34	0	0	517
249	590	607	100	565	1080	1484	80	8732
119	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	222
368	590	607	100	565	1080	1587	80	8954

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TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE

LINCOLN COUNTY

(WEEK OF JUNE 15–21, 1969)

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Total Employment In Group	% of Total Emp.	Females in Group	Females % of Group	14 to 24	25 to 34
NONFARM SELF-EMPL.	1484	16.6	523	35.2	40	120
FARM OPERATORS	103	1.2	18	17.4	2	5
UNPAID FAMILY WORK	80	.9	61	76.2	26	14
FARM WAGE WORK, PERM.	3	.1	0	-- -	0	0
FARM WAGE SEASONAL	116	1.3	63	54.3	91	5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY						
PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & MANAGERIAL	1155	12.9	444	38.4	63	227
CLERICAL	729	8.1	633	86.8	158	108
SALES	532	5.9	256	48.1	93	72
SERVICE	1561	17.4	1073	68.7	624	184
FARM, FISHING & FORESTRY	249	2.8	18	7.2	77	40
PROCESSING WORK	590	6.6	146	24.7	136	158
MACHINE TRADES	607	6.8	13	2.1	96	130
BENCH WORK	100	1.1	10	10.0	10	21
STRUCTURAL WORK	565	6.3	9	1.5	95	93
MISCELLANEOUS	1080	12.0	26	2.4	264	191
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	7168	79.9	2628	36.6	1616	1224
GRAND TOTAL	8954	100.0	3293	36.7	1775	1368

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE
LINCOLN COUNTY
(WEEK OF JUNE 15–21, 1969)

Total Employment In Group	% of Total Emp .	Females in Group	Females % of Group	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 65
1484	16.6	523	35.2	40	120	323	462	368	171
103	1.2	18	17.4	2	5	12	25	40	19
80	.9	61	76.2	26	14	15	14	6	5
RM. 3	.1	0	-- -	0	0	1	0	1	1
116	1.3	63	54.3	91	5	5	3	7	5
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY									
. & 1155	12.9	444	38.4	63	227	303	260	234	68
729	8.1	633	86.8	158	108	167	163	106	27
532	5.9	256	48.1	93	72	116	121	90	40
1561	17.4	1073	68.7	624	184	194	239	232	88
249	2.8	18	7.2	77	40	35	38	31	28
590	6.6	146	24.7	136	158	142	93	54	7
607	6.8	13	2.1	96	130	132	137	97	15
100	1.1	10	10.0	10	21	20	31	10	8
565	6.3	9	1.5	95	93	108	132	115	22
1080	12.0	26	2.4	264	191	228	222	151	24
Y 7168	79.9	2628	36.6	1616	1224	1445	1436	1120	327
8954	100.0	3293	36.7	1775	1368	1801	1940	1542	528

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
LINCOLN COUNTY
(week ending June 21, 1969)

	TOTAL Population.....	25,113
	Under 14 years of age.....	-5,969
	TOTAL Considered in Study.....	19,144

MALE		
9332		
-2078	Retired.....	
- 399	Unable to work.[1].....	
- 608	Able to work, but not available.....	
- 384	Available, but not seeking work.....	
3469		
	TOTAL not in active labor force.....	9,812
5863	Remainder, active labor force.....	
202	Unemployed and seeking work.....	
4540	Nonagricultural wage & salary workers.[2].....	
961	Self-employed-Nonag industry.....	
19	Unpaid family workers.[3].....	
85	Farm operators.[4].....	
56	Farm wage workers.....	

1/ Does not include retired persons.
2/ Includes commission sales and share boat workers.
3/ Includes all unpaid work in connection with a family operated business or farm.
4/ Does not include those working the majority of the time off the farm.

TABLE V

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
LINCOLN COUNTY
(week ending June 21, 1969)

		FEMALE
TOTAL Population	25,113	9812
Under 14 years of age		-1502
TOTAL Considered in Study	19,144	
.....Retired		- 243
.....Unable to work [1]		-4131
.....Able to work, but not available		- 467
.....Available, but not seeking work		6343
TOTAL not in active labor force	9,812	
.....Remainder, active labor force		3469
.....Unemployed and seeking work		176
.....Nonagricultural wage & salary workers [2]		2628
.....Self-employed-Nonag industry		523
.....Unpaid family workers [3]		61
.....Farm operators [4]		18
.....Farm wage workers		63

retired persons.
ion sales and share boat workers.
paid work in connection with a family operated business or farm.
those working the majority of the time off the farm.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Nearly one-half (48.6%) of the Lincoln County population above the age of 14 were in the labor force at the time of the study (June 1969). Actually the size of the labor force fluctuates with the season. Many of the in-school youth who were employed at the time of the study move out of the labor force altogether with the start of the school year. Fortunately, the type of industry allows for employment of youth in the bulk and, even more fortunately, the peak employment season corresponds with school vacation. In the off-season (October to May) labor force participation for the same group drops from 48.6 percent to about 42 percent.

Close to one in five of the working males and one in six of the working females are in self-employment. The overall percentage of self-employed (16.6%) in relation to total workers, is remarkably high. A considerable amount of the self-employment is accounted for by the Service industry, where there are many small operations by semi-retired persons. Nearly six percent (528) of those in the labor force are past the normal retirement age of 65, and 40 percent of these are self-employed.

Only one age group, the 25 to 34 year olds, is not represented in the labor force in proportion to their percentage of the total population. However, most of the males in this age group are in the labor force.

More than 36 percent of the active labor force are females. In addition, more than 450 women stated they would accept work if offered, but could not be included in the active labor force because they were not actively seeking work.

Almost all of those who w
at the time of the survey
high school or college st
at the time.

Overall, the bulk of the
quire extensive educatio
than 17 percent of the to
service occupations whic
this respect. Another 25
processing, lumber manufa
pations. Some of these d
training, but few require

Notwithstanding, slightly
labor force have some aca
school and approximately
more college degrees. An
high school, but have no
level. In addition, appr
the labor force have had
tional training, mostly i
qualifications of the lab
ably beyond the jobs that

The median age of the emp
mately 42 years, with the
slightly younger than the

No data were developed fo
although it is known that
were employed out of the
work, as were nearly one

CE SUMMARY

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the labor force at the time
Actually the size of the labor
eason. Many of the in-school
the time of the study move
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n. However, most of the males
e labor force.

active labor force are fe-
han 450 women stated they
d, but could not be included
ecause they were not actively

Almost all of those who were unemployed and seeking work at the time of the survey were youth, either still in high school or college students, but on summer vacation at the time.

Overall, the bulk of the jobs in the county do not require extensive education, training or experience. More than 17 percent of the total jobs are in wage and salary service occupations which are usually not demanding in this respect. Another 25 percent are in the combined processing, lumber manufacturing and miscellaneous occupations. Some of these do require extensive on-the-job training, but few require even a high school education.

Notwithstanding, slightly more than 19 percent of the labor force have some academic schooling beyond high school and approximately 45 percent of these have one or more college degrees. Another 35 percent have completed high school, but have no academic training beyond that level. In addition, approximately one-half of those in the labor force have had from one to four years of vocational training, mostly in high school. Overall, the qualifications of the labor force in general go considerably beyond the jobs that most of them now hold.

The median age of the employed labor force is approximately 42 years, with the employed females averaging slightly younger than the males.

No data were developed for persons below the age of 14, although it is known that some youngsters below that age were employed out of the county in agricultural harvest work, as were nearly one hundred above the age of 14.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS

(PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)
LINCOLN COUNTY
June 15–21, 1969

AGE GROUP	TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED 1/	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVA
14 through 24 years	3723	1775	236	
25 through 34 years	2273	1368	33	
35 through 44 years	2674	1801	23	
45 through 54 years	3214	1940	23	
55 through 64 years	3069	1542	37	
65 years and over	4191	528	26	
TOTALS	19,144	8954	378	

1/ Includes commuters-out and self-employed.

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY AGE GROUPS

(PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)
LINCOLN COUNTY
June 15–21, 1969

TOTAL IN GROUP	EMPLOYED[1/]	UNEMPLOYED AND ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK	AVAILABLE, NOT SEEKING	NOT AVAILABLE
3723	1775	236	541	1171
2273	1368	33	46	826
2674	1801	23	65	785
3214	1940	23	84	1167
3069	1542	37	95	1395
4191	528	26	20	3617
19,144	8954	378	851	8961

ers-out and self-employed.

TABLE VII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 14 AND OVER
(WHETHER IN THE LABOR FORCE OR NOT)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONA
0 through 4 years	111	61	None
5 through 8 years	2190	1680	One year
9 through 11 years	2161	2307	Two years
12 years	2927	3885	Three years
13 through 15 years	1071	1122	Four or more
16 years or more	872	757	
TOTAL 14 years of age & over	9332	9812	TOTAL

TABLE VII-a

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONA
0 through 4 years	31	9	None
5 through 8 years	793	192	One year
9 through 11 years	1191	598	Two years
12 years	2093	1443	Three years
13 through 15 years	657	327	Four or more
16 years or more	591	283	
TOTAL 18 years of age & over in the active labor force	5356	2852	TOTAL

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 14 AND OVER
(WHETHER IN THE LABOR FORCE OR NOT)

COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
h 4 years	111	61	None	5483	5497
h 8 years	2190	1680	One year	1323	1572
h 11 years	2161	2307	Two years	1318	1573
	2927	3885	Three years	637	621
h 15 years	1071	1122	Four or more	571	549
or more	872	757			
ears of age & over	9332	9812	TOTAL	9332	9812

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE
(18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)

COMPLETED	MALE	FEMALE	YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	MALE	FEMALE
h 4 years	31	9	None	2833	1481
h 8 years	793	192	One year	840	405
h 11 years	1191	598	Two years	857	439
	2093	1443	Three years	465	245
h 15 years	657	327	Four or more	361	282
or more	591	283			
years of age & over active labor force	5356	2852	TOTAL	5356	2852

THE HUMAN RESOURCE OF LINCOLN COUNTY

In order to determine the available human resource of Lincoln County, the Smaller Communities Study attempted to analyze the capabilities of three groups of potential workers: (a) those who were unemployed and actively seeking work, (b) those who were available for work but were not actively seeking work at the time of the study, and (c) those who were employed, but commuting to work outside the county. Since the study was undertaken at the time of summer vacation, it was impossible to obtain any data on the characteristics of the labor force entrants.

THE UNEMPLOYED

To take up the groups in the order named, it is proper that those who are presently unemployed and seeking work should be considered first. This group encompasses some 378 persons, slightly more male than female. Approximately 62 percent of the group appears in the under 25 age group, with only slightly more males than females.

Approximately 60 percent of the women who were seeking work had no effective training or recent work experience. All of the remaining 40 percent had some recent work and consequently some saleable skills. Other than a very few falling in the Professional and Processing occupations, those females with work experience were waitresses and motel maids in Service, and some persons with clerical skills.

Of the males seeking work, slightly over half showed no work history during the previous year and probably represented the under 25 released from school for the summer and those senior citizens looking for additional income. The remaining males were scattered throughout all the various occupations with the heaviest concentration being in the Service group, Struct composed of janitors, food proces carpenters and those in the loggi few were in Professional occupati writing. Together with the femal work, provides a ready source of almost all major occupational grou

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

A total of 851 persons indicated available for work, but for variou actively searching for a job. Al of these persons were in the unde and were mostly students whose su undeveloped. The balance was spr the age groups with a slight emph 64 age group.

Occupationally, the largest group category indicated no work histor weeks. This group is composed ma sons under 25 years of age who wo therefore did not work during the

The 265 availables constituting t who would take a job if one was o teresting occupational cross sect of the major occupational categor available with the heaviest conc and Miscellaneous groups. The Pr have engineers, nurses, teachers, workers. A number of females hav surprisingly enough almost all o experience are women. Service o but the most prolific sub-groups motel maids for females and janit males. A small number of farmer be available for jobs in the Hand of those available reported a var semi-skilled experience. Altoget available for, but not seeking wo while possibilities to the poten

MAN RESOURCE OF
COLN COUNTY

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ng the previous year and probably rep-
r 25 released from school for the summer
citizens looking for additional income.
les were scattered throughout all the
ons with the heaviest concentration

being in the Service group, Structural and Miscellaneous, composed of janitors, food processors, night watchmen, carpenters and those in the logging occupations. A very few were in Professional occupations of teaching and writing. Together with the females, this group seeking work, provides a ready source of available workers in almost all major occupational groups.

AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

A total of 851 persons indicated that they would be available for work, but for various reasons were not actively searching for a job. Almost two-thirds (541) of these persons were in the under 25 years of age group and were mostly students whose summer plans were as yet undeveloped. The balance was spread over the rest of the age groups with a slight emphasis on the 55 through 64 age group.

Occupationally, the largest group (586) in the available category indicated no work history in the preceding 52 weeks. This group is composed mainly of the younger persons under 25 years of age who were in school and who therefore did not work during the school year.

The 265 availables constituting the remainder of those who would take a job if one was offered, provide an interesting occupational cross section. Practically all of the major occupational categories have some persons available with the heaviest concentration in the Service and Miscellaneous groups. The Professional occupations have engineers, nurses, teachers, and some managerial workers. A number of females have clerical skills, and surprisingly enough almost all of the persons with sales experience are women. Service offers a few domestics, but the most prolific sub-groups are food service and motel maids for females and janitorial workers in the males. A small number of farmers indicated they would be available for jobs in the Hand Trades, and the rest of those available reported a variety of skilled and semi-skilled experience. Altogether, those who are available for, but not seeking work, offer many worthwhile possibilities to the potential employer.

THE COMMUTERS - OUT

Of all the persons (7,168) in Lincoln County who performed some type of work during the survey week, 298 or approximately four percent were commuting to work outside the county. It is presumed that none of the 19 persons who are self-employed in their own establishments outside the county would be available for similar work in the county. While no actual data were developed regarding the availability of the 298 persons commuting to work outside the county, it must be assumed that most of these would be available for work in their normal occupations in an area closer to their homes.

Approximately 87 percent of those commuting out are males and about one-fourth (73) of the males are employed in the logging and wood products industry. Almost another one-fourth of the males (64) are employed in the Structural Trades, most of whom commute to work in the Willa-

mette Valley. The Professio
major group has some 56 pers
jobs in the Portland area, a
Machine Trades and Bench Wor

The comparatively few female
are almost entirely in the C
Benton County leads with 100
(59) and Tillamook (31) Yamh
remainder of 101 commute to
pletely out of the area.

These workers in the above t
extensive population of unde
summer, provide an excellent
occupational capabilities.
tional vocational training t
labor force, but indication
could constitute a valuable

EMPLOYMENT IN LINCOLN COUNTY

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t must be assumed that most of these
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their homes.

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(73) of the males are employed in
products industry. Almost another
es (64) are employed in the Struc-
whom commute to work in the Willa-
mette Valley. The Professional-Technical and Managerial major group has some 56 persons commuting out to various jobs in the Portland area, and another 45 are in the Machine Trades and Bench Work.

The comparatively few females who commute out to work are almost entirely in the Clerical and Service groups. Benton County leads with 100 commuters, followed by Lane (59) and Tillamook (31) Yamhill (5) and Polk (2). The remainder of 101 commute to distant valley points completely out of the area.

These workers in the above three categories, plus the extensive population of under 25 available during the summer, provide an excellent supply of practically all occupational capabilities. Many would need some additional vocational training to properly enter the active labor force, but indications are that these workers could constitute a valuable addition to the labor force.

EMPLOYMENT IN LINCOLN COUNTY

THE INTERCHANGE
LINCOLN COUNTY
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

	Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish., & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bench Work	S
Lincoln County Residents in Wage & Salary Work	1155	729	532	1561	249	590	607	100	
Commuting to Work Outside County*	-56	-17	-19	-15	-0	-8	-42	-4	
Working and Residing in Lincoln County	1099	712	513	1546	249	582	565	96	
Non-residents Commuting in	+3	+1	+3	+12	0	+1	+2	0	
Total Jobs in Lincoln County	1102	713	516	1558	249	583	567	96	

*Does not include 19 self-employed commuters-out.

TABLE VIII

THE INTERCHANGE
LINCOLN COUNTY
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS

Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	Clerical	Sales	Service	Farm, Fish., & For.	Process Workers	Mach. Trades	Bench Work	Struct.	Misc.	Total
1155	729	532	1561	249	590	607	100	565	1080	7168
-56	-17	-19	-15	-0	-8	-42	-4	-64	-73	-298
1099	712	513	1546	249	582	565	96	501	1007	6870
+3	+1	+3	+12	0	+1	+2	0	+7	+14	+43
1102	713	516	1558	249	583	567	96	508	1021	6913

-employed commuters-out.

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TABLE IX

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS

(PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER)

LINCOLN COUNTY

June 15–21, 1969

MALE		FEMALE
9,332	TOTAL Persons in Age Group	9,812
	TYPE OF TRAINING PREFERRED:	
15	Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	11
18	Clerical	97
8	Sales	1
8	Service	26
5	Farm, Fishing, Forestry	0
0	Processing	0
46	Machine Trades	0
8	Bench Work	5
34	Structural Occupations	0
5	Miscellaneous Occupations	0
33	Interested, no choice	27
180	TOTAL INTERESTED in Vocational Training	167
9,152	TOTAL NOT Interested	9,645
117	Total Interested and Now Employed	84
	OF THOSE INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING:	
95	(a) Could Finance Own Training	57
	(b) Assistance Needed:	
36	1. Cost of Training Advanced	40
18	2. Free Tuition	17
31	3. Tuition Plus Subsistence	53
180	TOTAL INTERESTED	167

Only two percent of those per
Lincoln County indicated any
ther training during the cou
The large number of retired a
accounts for the small amoun
training. However, those wh
more training, were scattere
pational groups.

Of the 347 who showed an int
about one-quarter followed u
liminary registration by actu
seling interview. Well over
employed as the survey was co
employment, and most of thos
able.

Many of the persons interest
grade themselves, either in t
to escape to something new an
one-third of those interested
ing. Machine Trades ranked s
and Structural occupations an
cal and Managerial group. A
but expressed no choice pendi

Almost half of those interest
training, but the rest would
order to take the necessary t
a resume' of the training int
any persons desiring training

G INTERESTS E AND OVER) TY 69	
	FEMALE
ge Group	9,812
REFERRED:	
gr.	11
	97
	1
	26
estry	0
	0
	0
	5
ions	0
pations	0
ice	27
n Vocational	167
ed	9,645
nd Now	84
ED IN NING:	
Own Training	57
ded:	
aining Advanced	40
on	17
us Subsistence	53
	167

Only two percent of those persons above the age of 14 in Lincoln County indicated any interest in receiving further training during the course of the Household Study. The large number of retired and near-retired probably accounts for the small amount of interest in vocational training. However, those who did evidence a desire for more training, were scattered throughout the major occupational groups.

Of the 347 who showed an interest in training, only about one-quarter followed up the completion of a preliminary registration by actually appearing for a counseling interview. Well over one-half of the total were employed as the survey was conducted at a time of peak employment, and most of those not employed were unemployable.

Many of the persons interested were thus seeking to upgrade themselves, either in their current employment or to escape to something new and better. Approximately one-third of those interested preferred Clerical training. Machine Trades ranked second, followed by Service and Structural occupations and the Professional, Technical and Managerial group. A total of 60 was interested but expressed no choice pending vocational counseling.

Almost half of those interested could finance their own training, but the rest would require some assistance in order to take the necessary training. Table IX shows a resume' of the training interests, and does not include any persons desiring training solely for a hobby.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons, which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property; occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RE

This category includes occupatio
ing, harvesting, catching and ga
plant and animal life and the pr
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these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned w
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is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupatio
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BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupati
hand or bench machine tools or
used to fit, grind, carve, mold
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OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS DEFINED

ND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

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s concerned with the performance which require either contact or e individual for whom the serv- ions concerned with protection erty; occupations related to s; occupations in cleaning, attendants in amusement and

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic plant and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly working materials or products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the level of complexity at which the work is performed. At the higher levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blueprint reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity, coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor. This category also includes mechanics and repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members, hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing or performing similar work on structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, girders, plates, and frames. It also includes occupations in the assembly of transportation equipment. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.

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INDUSTR

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all
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pipe lines, excavating o
includes specialty contr
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CHES PROVIDE TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

INDUSTRIES DEFINED

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a

SOME LINCOLN COUNTY OCCUPATIONS HAVE NO AGE BARRIERS

MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.

2. All other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in group one, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and telegraph; radio and television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial, or professional users without regard to the type of merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primar
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and in rendering service incidenta

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTAT

Finance includes banks and trust c
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and dealers in securities and comm
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Real Estate are owners, lessors,
agents and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group include
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other professional services; educa
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Under Miscellaneous is included s
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GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes al
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RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Finance includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies, holding companies, investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, and security and commodity exchanges. Insurance covers all types of insurance, including agents and brokers. Under Real Estate are owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents and developers.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under Service, this group includes hotels and other lodging places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions (other than government operated); non-profit membership organizations and other services such as agricultural, animal husbandry, and horticultural services when performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under Miscellaneous is included such activities as fishing, forestry (non-government) and mining, where no individual activity encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local and international activities such as legislative, judicial and administrative functions as well as government owned and operated business enterprises, such as utilities, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Lincoln County, all employers of five or more workers were personally interviewed and all employers having one, but less than five workers on their payroll were contacted by telephone. All employers were asked to detail their current employment by occupation and sex; whether or not there were any current vacancies in the occupations; their estimates of employment in each occupation for June 1971 and June 1973.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skills and educational profile of all county residents above the age of 14, whether in the labor force or not. This procedure consisted of a Household Study, encompassing every household that could be located in the county. Actual work of gathering data for this study was done by local residents, hired in twelve different areas throughout the county expressly for this purpose. Thorough training was afforded to those hired prior to the start of the study. Since each study worker was thoroughly familiar with the area to which they were assigned, there is no reason to believe that any household in the county escaped attention.

A total of 8,292 households were found in the county by the survey workers. Personal contact was made to 6,290 of these households, and mail-in forms were left for the remaining 2,002 to complete. Of the 6,290 households personally contacted, 29 either refused any information, or would give only partial information. Of the 2,002 forms left for completion by the householder, 494 were returned completed.

From the total 6,784 households r
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2. Total number in household,
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3. Age, sex, marital status, r
household and physical condition o
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4. Attachment to the labor for
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5. Attachment to the labor for
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6. Occupation(s) in which each
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From the total 6,784 households reporting complete population, sex, and age group data, an average of 3.0 persons per household was obtained. This average was then applied to the total 8,292, since it was assumed that the characteristics of the non-respondent 18 percent were not materially different from those who did respond. All data, other than population, were similarly expanded.

Schedules used by the Household Study workers were designed to cover the following 14 items of basic information:

1. Length of time the household had been in the county and type of present residence location, whether urban, rural farm, rural nonfarm or in an incorporated area.

2. Total number in household, regardless of ages, broken into three groups: those under 10 years of age, those 10 to 13 years of age, and those 14 years of age and over.

3. Age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household and physical condition of each member of the household over the age of 14.

4. Attachment to the labor force of each member of the household over the age of 14 during the survey week.

5. Attachment to the labor force of each household member over the age of 14 for the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

6. Occupation(s) in which each household member over the age of 14 reported having worked, either during the survey week, or the 52 weeks ending with the survey week.

7. For each household member who reported having sought work during the 52 weeks ending with the survey week, the principal work performed during the preceding five years, if any, and the type of work sought.

8. Which members of the household, if any, were ready to move elsewhere for permanent work, with the type of work desired and the minimum wage acceptable.

9. Which members of the household, if any, were available for seasonal agricultural work, including the crops interested in and the minimum wage desired.

10. For those household members who were operating a farm, whether or not they were available for full-time nonfarm work, with the type of work, wages desired, maximum commuting distance willing to travel and whether or not taking such a job would reduce the size of the farm operation.

11. Which household members, if any, were commuting to work outside the county, with the type of work involved and the location.

12. The number of years of completed schooling for each member of the household over the age of 14, the number of years and type of vocational training, if any.

13. Which members of the household, if any, were now interested in vocational training, and the type of training, if interested.

14. For those members of the household who were interested in vocational training, the extent to which they would be able to finance their own training.

With regard to items 4 and 5 of the basic data, the schedules were also designed to show whether or not the schedule respondent was self-employed, either farm or nonfarm, a wage worker, either farm or nonfarm, or was engaged in unpaid family work. Also, if the respondent was employed less than thirty hours during the survey week, whether they were in addition either seeking work, ready for work but not looking, engaged in domestic duties, attending school, retired, or unable to work. This same information was also developed for the 51 weeks preceding the Household Study, including the number of weeks spent in each category.

All respondents who reported seeking work were asked to complete registrations for work with the Mobile Team at scheduled points throughout the county, as were those who reported being ready to work but not actually seeking work.

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Those respondents who reported an interest in vocational training were furnished preliminary registration forms, and given appointments at specific times and places throughout the area for return of these forms.

In addition to the data developed with regard to the human resource of the area, data were also developed covering the natural resources, business trends, and economic problems of the area. Most of this was accomplished through research into reports of studies made by various agencies, (see Bibliography on page 43) but some was necessarily compiled through actual contacts with operating industries, government officials and professional workers, both within and outside the county.

YAQUINA BAY BRIDGE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Smaller Communities Services Program, as a unit of the State of Oregon, Employment Division, takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the following groups in making this report possible. Our sincere thanks:

To the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, and specifically to Mike Miller, for their sponsorship of the project and the donation of office space and utilities.

To the Newport Chamber of Commerce for their joint sponsorship and donation of telephone service.

To the school officials of the county for the use of their facilities while training the temporary aides and testing of applicants.

A word of thanks is also due to the many employers who took time out from their own business day to cooperate in furnishing information for the study, which could not otherwise have been secured. This is also true of the many householders who willingly complied with requests for information in connection with the study.

Finally, our appreciation to the Press and the radio stations of the county, who kept the public well-informed of the objectives and progress of the study.

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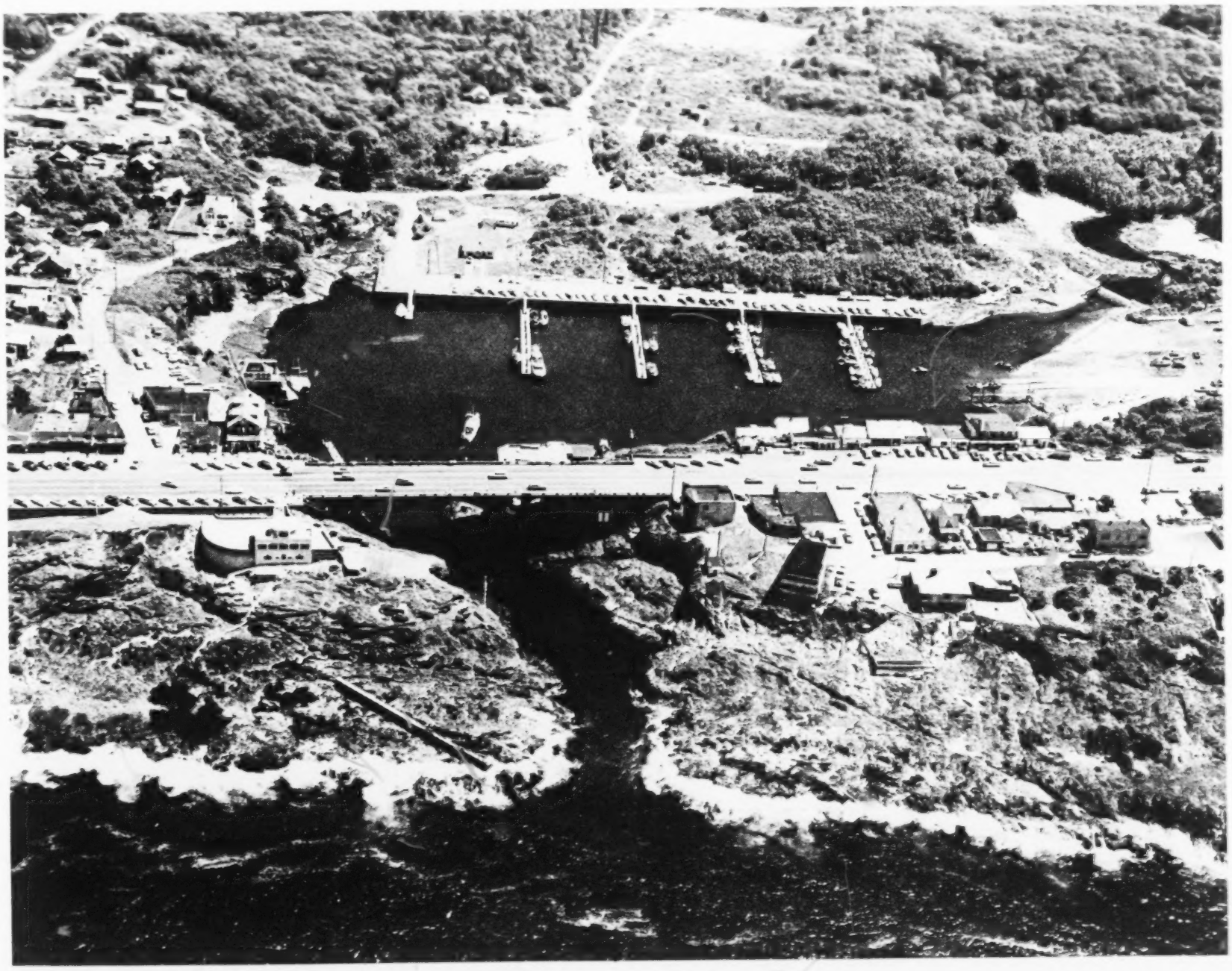

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE HARBOR AT DEPOE BAY

FERN STEBNER, TYPING

Designed By

VALLERIE HOLDERBY

Graphics Unit

EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

SALEM, OREGON